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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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County Official Press.

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Sheriff and Tax Collector..... M. J. Oddy.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder..... John P. Murphy.
Treasurer..... Joseph A. Brown.
District Attorney..... H. M. Eddy.
Superintendent of Schools..... Cornelia Richards.
Superior, First District..... William Calnan.
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Superior, Third District..... Watkins Morgan.
Superior, Fourth District..... K. E. Hineswell.
Superior, Fifth District..... Henry A. Pitts.
Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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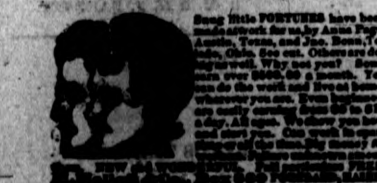
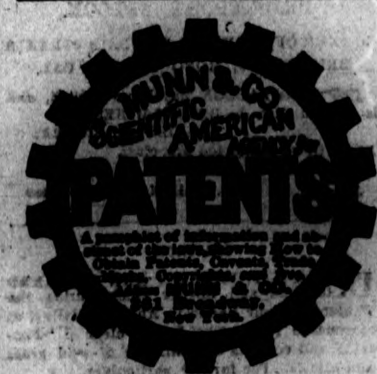
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CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

TALK WITH A LION-TAMER.

How the American Complete Mastery Over the Savage Feline.

The lion-tamer was a highly intelligent young man, who, born in the United States, went to Germany in his youth. In Hamburg he associated with a leading firm, the Jamrach of Germany, and, as having animals in his charge, became familiar with handling them. Traveling for the business, he made frequent visits to Africa and Asia, collecting animals. In a commercial sense, considering lions and tigers as cattle to be bought and sold, he became thoroughly acquainted with their ways and instincts. Certainly it was the only school where such quiet mastery over savage animals could be acquired.

"It is a very long business," said Mr. Daring, a writer in Harper's Weekly, "all my animals have been two years in training. Why, it takes two years to make a lion sit in a chair and stay there. I can not want general intelligence in lions; it is rather individual. I have had some five young lions, superb in body, that had no brains. Not wicked or cross, but simply stupid. It was a tendency to forget to-morrow all that had been acquired for months before. But I can't always tell. Leo is my best pupil. He never was ugly, but once I gave him up and sent him off, he was so dull; then took him to school again; and I know no lion second to him now in intelligence and docility. This is the point. A lion doesn't want to do things. He just doesn't want to. Now you must make him. Punish him and you make him your enemy; afraid of you, and he gets worse, no better. I command him, and talk to him in English, for English is the best language for command. The see-saw and the velocipede are difficult tricks. Not one lion in a thousand can be taught to keep his balance. They mostly tumble off. Perhaps in that performance their highest intelligence is called into play. The velocipede requires a careful lion, and I have just the right one. It is nice work to get the exact pose and to keep it; but what gave me the most trouble is the chariot performance. A lion must have had an original contempt for that kind of business. You see I am busy harnessing up one lion while the others are perfectly free. The art has been to make the rest of them come up of their own accord. For months I had one lion tearing round alone and the rest scattered about. Now they all come up to time. They don't want to, but they must. It is patience, kindness, making them not afraid of me, and not afraid of them, that has done the business. I have rehearsed all the time, for the animals must be constantly at work, so as not to forget. The whelps are coming on fast; me, I think, shows great intelligence. I feed eight pounds of beef a day for the big ones and six for the smaller ones, and they take their supper after the performance."

"You can not reward your lions for good behavior like you would a horse, with a lump of sugar or a carrot."

"No; they despise sugar, but love beef tea. But if they behave very well I give them during the performance a little tidbit of meat, and Nero would think I was not doing the right thing with him if he didn't get his morsel. My whelps indicate the positions for the animals. You could not hurt a lion who has a tough hide, with a lash, but a whip acts as a protection. You might belabor a lion with a big stick and he would not feel it. But he does not fancy a stick, the point of which, like a spear, is held in his direction; so if one threatened me I could keep him off. An act I had to give up was where a lion rose and put his forepaws on my shoulders. The claws are very sharp, and any display of endearment would cut through my coat and wound my shoulders, and a new coat every night was too expensive. All the lions are fond of me and we respect one another."

PAPER HORSESHOES.

The Process by Which They Are Manufactured.

The need of a more or less elastic horseshoe has led to many trials and experiments, which, not resulting in any thing satisfactory, has kept the farrier's art in the same old rut of olden day. A new horseshoe has been made in Germany, says the Age of Steel, and it is constructed of parchment paper or a paper prepared by a saturation of oil, turpentine, etc., and impenetrable to dampness or moisture. Thin layers of such paper are glued together until the desired thickness necessary for the horseshoe is attained by an agglutination, which is indifferent to the action of moisture, and which will not get brittle when dry (especially in case of gum, chrome gelatine, copper chromate, ammonia, or a mixture of Venetian turpentine). The leaves of such prepared paper can first be cut to the desired form, and holes for nailing on the paper be stamped through, and the leaves glued together, one on top of another. Then the shoe has to undergo a very strong pressure, perhaps by a hydraulic press, is dried, and lastly rasped and planed. The holes can be bored in by boring machines similar to those used for brambles, instead of being stamped out. The fastening of these shoes can be done by nailing through the holes bored or stamped, as above described, or by gluing with bitumen, chromate, or a mixture of gum ammonia, emulsion, one part; gutta serena, two parts. The fact of its getting rough makes the paper horseshoe a great advantage in preventing the slipping of the horse on smooth and slippery places.

STILL ANOTHER MYTH.

It Was Not Rouget de L'Isle Who Wrote the Music of the "Marseillaise."

Yet another tradition is disproved and a graceful legend upset and discredited. Every one knows, says the Chicago Journal, who wrote the music of the "Marseillaise," and how Rouget de L'Isle, lying in prison in Paris, heard the troops marching from the South sing the famous war song which he had composed to cheer the conscripts at Strasbourg. The troops were coming from Marseilles; Rouget de L'Isle's hymn was henceforth called the "Marseillaise," and in 1880 its composer was canonized by Louis Philippe. Well, he did not write the music. There lived at St. Omer, in the department of Oise, a modest old chapel-master who had controlled the music of the cathedral and believed himself to be a composer. He wrote hymns and anthems and pieces during the years of his office, which began in 1775 and ended in 1787. He even wrote an oratorio, taking the choruses from Racine's "Esther" for his libretto and calling his magnum opus by that name. When he retired from his peaceful office, two years before the taking of the battle, he drew up an inventory of all his works and deposited it and his manuscripts in the archives of the town. There they have remained, cared for certainly as the old organist would have wished, but also wholly undisturbed. In the introduction to the oratorio was that very hymn to which, two years after the choir-master's retirement, Rouget de L'Isle set his famous words. The manuscript has lately been brought forth from obscurity and the air discovered in the composer's autograph. There is even something stranger. The battle hymn, as Rouget wrote it, had certain florid passages which he judged in accord with martial music. Subsequent arrangements by more skilled composers have reduced or omitted these, and in so doing have left the composition exactly as it appears in the old chapel-master's autograph score.

AMERICAN LIFE.

The Dangers Which Threaten Men of Business.

American life is too often a tragedy which ends with the sudden death of the most prominent actors. The eager, anxious, restless life—the hot, hard, desperate pursuit of wealth and fame—is killing our people before their time. A great statesman falls in the midst of his usefulness; a popular General dies in his prime; a leading merchant falls dead in his store. These are no nurses' tales to frighten children. They are the occurrences of our daily life. They should make us pause. Call upon a man of business, and he is too busy to attend to you. He gives you his ear, but his mind is far away. In the mad struggle for wealth, instead of doing the work of one man we vainly try to do the work of three. We scarcely take time to eat or sleep. Hence the softening of the brain and other mental diseases which are so common in this country. This was not always the case. A generation since our people lived their full time. Astor was a great merchant, but he lived until he was eighty-four. Clay was a great statesman, and he lived until he was seventy-six. Scott was a great General, yet he lived until he was seventy-nine. Our life needs toning down—we want less rush and more repose. —No Name Magazine.

Effects of Pride.

An ancient and distinguished individual writes: "I owe my wealth and elevation to the neglect with which I used to be treated by the proud. It was a real benefit, though not so intended. It awakened a zeal which did its duty, and was crowned with success. I determined, if this neglect was owing to my want of learning, I would be studious and acquire it. I determined, if it was owing to my poverty, I would accumulate property, if extreme vigilance, industry, prudence and self-denial would do it (which will not always). I determined, if it was owing to my manners, I would be more circumspect. I was anxious, also, to show those who had so treated me that I was undeserving such coldness. I was also warmed by a desire that the proud should see me on a level with, or elevated above, themselves. And I was resolved, above all things, never to lose the consolation of being conscious of not deserving the hauteur which they displayed to me." —N. Y. Ledger.

The Sting of Bees.

A curious observation made by Dr. Tere, an Austrian physician, formed the subject of a paper read some time ago at a meeting of the French Entomological Society. He asserts that a person stung by bees is for a time exempt from the effect of further stinging, and is protected in the same sense that vaccination gives immunity with regard to small pox. This protection lasts for six months or less, according to the number of stings received. —Toledo Blade.

The Berlin Royal Stables.

A special department in the royal stables at Berlin is set aside for the imperial children. Each little Prince and Princess has his stall containing his own particular pony, funny little animals with big manes and bigger tails. The Princes themselves look after the welfare of their steeds, and the stable master told me that the ponies would soon be dead with overeating if they were permitted to gorge themselves with all the provender provided for them by their little royal masters.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Eskimo call seals to them by lying down on the ice and whistling.

Voltaire is but eleven years old and it is said that 5,000,000 people are able to use it.

A prophet has arisen who says that the world will be densely overcrowded before it is two hundred years older.

It is estimated that nearly 10,000 phalaropes have been taken so far this winter from Long Meadow pond, near Waterbury, Conn.

The highest church-spire in the world has just been completed. It is that of the cathedral at Olm, Wurtemberg, and is 330 feet high.

Mrs. H. McDowell, of Oskaloosa, Ia., began about a year and a half ago to save dimes. A few days ago her bank was opened and the sum total was \$118.70.

Marshall Booth gives this succinct statement of the salvation methods: "Scrubology and soapology, instead of theology, in dealing with the submerged twentieth of society."

THORNDIKE RICE is said to have once won \$100,000 at draw poker at a single sitting. It may be true and again it may not, but there were no such "hands" among the bric-a-brac which he left behind him.

An acre of bananas will support twenty-five times as many persons as an acre of wheat. One thousand square feet of land, growing bananas, will produce four thousand pounds of nutritious substance. The same space, devoted to wheat or potatoes, will produce only thirty-three pounds of wheat, or ninety-nine pounds of potatoes.

EUROPEAN ARMY NOTES.

The American saddle is being used by the British mounted infantry.

Generals Gibbon and Benet are soon to be retired from the army, having both reached the age limit.

The British army costs \$177,000,000 a year. This is \$10,000,000 more than Germany pays for the support of her soldiery.

The armies of the Central Asiatic States under the protection of the Czar will be officered hereafter by Russians from Russia's European army.

The German navy will have thirty-seven more vessels in active service this year than last. The total number to be assigned to duties lasting from three to ten months is ninety-six.

CANNIBALS will not be used in the French army in future. The shells are filled with an explosive made of chrysolite and a substance kept secret; and every battery has seventy-five rounds of these projectiles.

The list of pensioned officers in the German army has swelled noticeably since the accession to the throne of Emperor William II. The number of pensioned Generals of cavalry and infantry has increased from 58 to 84; of Lieutenant-Generals, from 215 to 240; of Major-Generals, from 238 to 303; and of Colonels, from 535 to 603.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S announcement that he will attend the Imperial Bavarian maneuvers of 40,000 troops near Munich next fall has created a considerable sensation in the "State's rights" press of South Germany. Vaterland, a clerical paper, protests that "Bavaria has a regent, has a king, but has not an emperor, and therefore 'imperial maneuvers' are out of the question."

WHERE JUSTICE REIGNS.

A Wisconsin judge has decided that a dentist can not legally pull a tooth on Sunday.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana providing that any man who shall be proven guilty of whipping his wife shall himself receive sixty lashes, and that the public shall be admitted to the jail yard to see him whipped.

"TAKE any twenty-five tall, lean men," said an old court officer to a reporter, "and you can secure a jury in a murder case. They have no conscientious scruples against the death penalty. As a rule, short, thick men have doubts on this point."

In Towson, Md., Mr. Johnson bit off Mr. O'Brien's ear during a scuffle, and was indicted for mayhem. A demurrer was sustained upon the ground that the indictment read, "bit off a piece of ear," instead of the strict wording of the law, "bit off an ear," and the case was dismissed.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, of the court of common pleas, New York City, had summoned to appear before him the other day 243 men who had been drawn for jury duty and who had failed to respond. He fined fourteen who failed to appear to offer any explanation \$110 each, and accepted the excuse of fifty.

"ICH verstehe kein Englisch," was the reply of a coal-black negro who was asked his name in a New York police court recently, and the court interpreter found that the only language the man knew was German. His name was Joseph Steinmetz and he had lived all his life in Berlin, where he was brought from the Congo in babyhood.

A Talking Match.

Two French women entered into a contest to determine which of them could talk the faster. A mutual friend was appointed umpire, and the sum of 1,000 francs was to go to the victor. For three hours they read from Eugene Sue's feuilleton, and during that time the victor succeeded in pronouncing 236,311 words. Her adversary came in bad second with 203,560 words.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 26, 1891.

Published at the Bridgeport Postoffice as
Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

John F. Uhlhorn, Manager of the Central &
Northern California Press Association, No. 225
Bush, corner of Montgomery street.
G. H. Kneass, 220 Pine street.

The Los Angeles Express says that the
many friends of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fran-
mont will be glad to learn that the ladies
of California have raised funds to purchase
a lot and erect a house, to be presented as
a testimonial of love and esteem to the
worthy wife of the illustrious Pathfinder.
The lot, on the corner of Twenty-eighth
and Hoover streets, has been purchased
and the plans for the residence completed,
and work will commence immediately.

In commenting on the recent election in
that city, the Oakland Tribune says that
looking backward over the campaign, it is
not a little amusing to note that the col-
lective notes made by the prohibitionists
with 60 votes, the American with 500, and
the local optionists with, at the outside,
500, was greater than that made by the Re-
publicans and Democrats put together.—
The tail could not wag the dog.

Witnesses must be on hand when wanted
in a Chicago court. On the 18th Dennis
Cramer lost a suit in the justice court, his
witnesses, Frank D. Hunt, Ernest Fuchs
and John Weber, failing to materialize. In
the evening he met the three men in a sa-
loon and shot them. Weber was only
slightly wounded, but the others may die.
Chicagoans are progressive.

Dr. W. S. Manlove, a Sacramento Pion-
eer, and once Sheriff of that county, died
on the 17th of a gripple. He was a promi-
nent Democrat and helped organize the
Sacramento Farmers' Alliance and became
its President. He was highly esteemed
and will be missed in Sacramento.

Charles Thayer, nightwatchman at the
Black Oak quartz mill, 8 miles east of So-
nomo, was shot through the arm early one
morning recently by unknown parties, who
evidently entered the mill for robbery, as he
was ordered to throw up his hands before
they shot. No clue to the perpetrators.

A San Francisco woman has applied for
a divorce, alleging that her husband only
allowed her twenty-five cents a day for the
support of herself and two children to wax
fat on. His allowance should be a coat of
tar and feathers per week.

On the 18th inst., the English steamer
Utopia, from Italy for New York, with 700
Italian emigrants, collided with the Eng-
lish ironclad Rodney, off Gibraltar, and
went to the bottom, causing a loss of 600
lives.

The Nevada Legislature passed a bill pro-
viding for a broad gauge railroad from Salt
Lake City through Nevada, via Beckwith
Pass, to the seaboard. The line will pass
through the most productive counties in
the State in both agriculture and mining.

The Canadian authorities want England
to send over several regiments to quell any
anarcho-scheme that may arise. The
anarcho-scheme is getting strong for
the Government to make such a request.

Ex-Congressman S. O. Houghton and
Speaker Frank Coombs would like to have
the Japan mission, made vacant by the death
of John F. Swift.

Mrs. Hayes, a magician, while perform-
ing at Pleasantville, N. J., suddenly went
crazy and drove the audience out with a
revolver.

The first Colored Bar Association organ-
ized in the United States, was instituted at
Greenville, Miss., on the 7th inst. Several
able speeches were made.

The Inyo Index says that L. J. Rose Jr.
recently paid from \$35 to \$35 a head for
beef cattle, in Owens Valley, to be driven
to Ventura county.

On the 18th inst., the remains of Gen.
Francis were removed from New York to
Sparkhill, and interred in the Rockland
cemetery.

J. W. P. Laird, late Register of the U.
S. Land Office, at Independence, will prob-
ably locate at Bakersfield.

California will receive \$222,955 41 from
the Federal Treasury under the Direct Tax
Refunding Act, passed by the late Congress.

Charles F. Kincaid is on trial in Wash-
ington for the murder of ex-Congressman
Tombie, of Kentucky.

Lawrence Barrett, the popular tragedian,
died in New York on the 20th, of heart fail-
ure.

A. J. Ballman, of Carthage, Mo., wants
to hear of his brother, Charles, who is some-
where in California.

La gripple is very serious in Pittsburg,
4,000 cases being reported.

The smallpox is increasing in St. Louis.

BRUNER GUILTY.

The majority of the Assembly Commit-
tee, appointed to investigate the Bruner
"boodle" charges, submitted their report
to the Assembly. After a careful review of
the testimony, it concludes as follows:

"It is with the profoundest and deepest
regret, and with sincere feelings of pity,
that this Committee finally concludes and
finds that Elwood Bruner did not give the
recommendation of Stoley, and receive the
\$400 therefor, as a part of a plan to entrap
and expose guilty conspirators, but that he
did do it with the intention of selling a
position on the police force of San Fran-
cisco, and appropriating to the use of him-
self and accomplices the proceeds thereof."

The Report is signed by Blodgett, Chair-
man; Jackson, Gould and Matthews.

That this is a just conclusion, no honest
man will deny. It is a disgrace to the As-
sembly that such strong efforts were made
by the members of that body to shield
Bruner from the consequences of a viola-
tion of his oath—not only as a Legislator,
but as a lawyer, a profession he has dis-
honored. He was not entitled to sympa-
thy on account of his youthfulness, for if
that is an excuse for his waywardness, he
was too young to send to the Legislature to
make laws for a great State. As a lawyer
he knew the transaction he entered into
was contrary to the laws of California, and
that he was subject to prosecution. The
least the Assembly could have honorably
done was to expel him from that body, but
a "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,"
as there were probably too many of them
in the boat. The odium attached to this
Legislature is evidenced by the press
throughout the State. The Sacramento
Bee aptly says: "Nothing short of a New
Orleans experiment would purify the moral
atmosphere of the present Legislature."

The S. F. Alta: "Signor Crispi has notifi-
ed the Italian Parliament that he legis-
lates with a revolver. He would make a
halcyon and vociferous member of the Cal-
ifornia Legislature." "Our Legislature
should go to its solemn responsibilities,
each day with seconds and surgeons, lint
and bandage, just as duellists go to field."

The Argonaut: "It took all the time of
the Legislature of 1889 to repair blunders
of its predecessor." "What the Legisla-
ture of 1891 has accomplished is before
the public. Its record would be ludicrous
if it were not contemptible." And thus it
goes, irrespective of party. No more talk
of the "Rotten Borough of Nevada."

The minority report was to be submitted
last Monday. The Assembly resolved to
keep the reports out of the journal, that the
infamous transaction will not go down as a
part of the history of this memorable ses-
sion of the Legislature of 1891.

Mo Kinsleyism.

And now it is American lace curtains.
John Bromley & Sons, of Philadelphia,
who employ 3,000 hands making rugs and
chevilles curtains, have decided to com-
mence the manufacture of lace curtains.
J. H. Bromley has been to England, and
after long and careful examination of the
various makes of lace machines, has order-
ed the whole of the machinery and appar-
atus necessary to make the finished and
taped curtains from the raw material. J.
Jardine, of Nottingham, has undertaken to
produce 5,000 pairs of finished curtains
per week, in Philadelphia, before turning
over the plant to the Bromleys.

And here is a "tin plate" straw: On
the 19th inst., the new reverberatory furnace
of the San Jacinto Estate, limited, of Ca-
jaleo, Cal., was fired up and charged. The
result was a decided success, and the first
ingots of metallic tin of 100 pounds each
were smelted from the ore and run into
the molds. The tin is pronounced, by an
English expert who is visiting the mine,
to be of the first quality. This decided
success will revolutionize smelting.

FELTON ELECTED.

Hon. Charles N. Felton was elected, on
the 19th inst., United States Senator to
succeed the late Senator Hearst. The Leg-
islature was a long while coming to this
conclusion, which meets the approval of
the Republicans of California. The new
Senator was born in Erie county, N. Y., in
1833, and is therefore about 59 years old.
He was Assistant Treasurer and Treasurer
of the Mint, in San Francisco, for six
years, and, after serving in the Legislature,
was elected to the 49th Congress, and re-
elected to the 50th, and was an energetic
and valuable representative of the State.
There can be no question as to his mak-
ing a good record in the Senate, and being
a credit to the Golden State. He is a wit-
ness and wealthy, and a man of sterling
integrity, talented, and well versed in Gov-
ernment affairs.

Is That Set

Holman, the great Democratic objector
in the House, says that next Winter the
Mail Subsidy Act will be repealed, tariff
changed, and a free coinage bill passed,
and provisions made to elect Senators by
the people. It looks as though Holman
does not propose to allow the Senate and
President to have any "say" in these mat-
ters. But, he has furnished good campaign
timber for the Republicans to work on.
The people will not vote for the repeal of
the subsidy bill, or any radical changes in
the tariff.

The Newfoundlanders are down on the
English Government and are anxious to be
annexed to the United States. We don't
want them.

"Carson Lake," in his "Notes Among
the Politicians" in the N. Y. Press, says:
"The Ohio politician in 'on deck' again
since ex Governor Foster became Secretary
of the Treasury. W. H. Cramer, of Colum-
bus, who is an example, told me yester-
day: 'I presume Foster's appointment is
intended to help the President to a re-con-
ciliation, but unless there is some mighty
change in the sentiment of the country as I
read it, nothing can prevent Mr. Blaine's
nomination in 1892. Republicans who re-
fused to vote for him in 1890, because they
believed him to be a dangerous man for
President and feared he would involve us
in war by his impetuous Americanism, have
become his warmest advocates on account
of the demonstration of his level-headed-
ness in the State Department.'"

Such men as James G. Blaine are not se-
lected for the highest position in the
world. With few exceptions first-class
Statesmen have been set aside for fourth-
class politicians, so we have no hopes of
seeing James G. Blaine nearer the Presi-
dency than he is at this time. It must not
be forgotten that he is in a mighty good po-
sition now.

A man named Snow, living in the sub-
urbs, was made a father a few days ago,
and thus he announced the arrival in the
local paper: "A little Snow drifted into
my house last night."

Heads worth—or said to be worth, \$3,000
apiece were among the attractions at a re-
cent poultry show in New York. The man
that would pay such a sum hasn't as much
brains as the hens.

LEGAL.

Timber Land Notice.

T. L. R. No. 239.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
January 25, 1891.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COM-
pliance with the provisions of the act of
Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for
the sale of timber lands in the States of Cal-
ifornia, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Terri-
tory," HARRISON BERRY, of Sheridan County,
Douglas, State of Nevada, has this day filed
in this office his sworn statement No. 239,
for the purchase of the
S W 1/4 of N W 1/4, W 1/4 of S W 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 9
N. R. 2 E; and Lot No. 4, of Section No. 8, in
Township No. 8, N. Range No. 22 E. M. D. M.,
and will offer proof to show that the land sought
is more valuable for its timber or stone than
for agricultural purposes, and to establish his
claim to said land before the Register and Re-
ceiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on
Thursday, the
23 day of APRIL, 1891.

He names as witnesses:
Thomas B. Riskey, of Carson City, Nevada.
Hans Peter Christensen, of Gardnerville,
Douglas County, Nevada.
Jacob Jennings, of Sheridan, Douglas coun-
ty, Nevada.
Lee A. Wheeler, of Sheridan, Douglas county,
Nevada.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the
above described lands are requested to file their
claims in this office on or before said 23 day
of April, 1891.
J. W. CRAIG, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNT-
Y of Mono, State of California.
JOHN WATSON, Plaintiff, vs. ESTHER ANN
WATSON, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the
County of Mono, State of California, and the
Complaint filed in said County of Mono, in the
office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The People of the State of California send
Greeting to ESTHER ANN WATSON, Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an ac-
tion brought against you by the above named
Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County
of Mono, State of California, and to answer the
Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclu-
sive of the day of service) after the service on
you of this summons, if served within this Coun-
ty; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.
The said service is brought to obtain judgment
against you to obtain a decree of this Court dis-
solving the bonds of matrimony now existing
between the Plaintiff and Defendant, as will
more fully appear by reference to the Complaint
filed in this action, a copy of which accompa-
nies this summons, and to which you are here-
by referred, as will more fully appear by refer-
ence to the Complaint on file here.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail
to appear and answer the said Complaint, as
above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the
Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and Seal of the
Superior Court, of the County of Mono,
State of California, this 6th
day of January, A. D. 1891.
J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
By R. BARRETT, Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: No. 227. Superior Court, County
of Mono, State of California, Department No.—
John Watson, Plaintiff vs. Esther Ann Watson,
Defendant. Filed Jan'y 6th, 1891.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
By R. BARRETT, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Jan'y 2nd.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

\$3000 A YEAR

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IMPLEMENTS

HEADS OF FAMOUS FRENCHMEN

New Some Great Characters Are Judged by Scientific Methods and Measurements of the Head of Famous People, Says the New York Journal. Among the recent experiments, made with a measure such as is used by a hatter to shape hats to order, are some extremely curious results. Of course the exact dimensions of the craniums of historic personages have to be secured from pictures and busts.

One of the most irregular is that of Voltaire, which is almost pear-shaped, bulging out suddenly and offering a curious number of indentations. It is the philosophical head—philosophy not unimpaired with poignant satire and cynicism—then the latent egotism differs radically from it.

M. Demange, one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Paris, the man who conducted with the most consummate skill the defense of the murderer Pranzini, has a perfectly round head.

General Le Brun might represent the military head, almost oblong, but General Ferron's, a brave and capable French commander, is entirely round. The latter is prudent and cautious in his movements.

Gambetta had a very ordinary head, coming slightly to a point in the rear. This is the French political cranium.

M. de Cassagnac has an enormous head, almost perfectly round, and quite ample enough to harbor all the different fends to which he has been a party. If his head is to be taken as an illustration of combatsiveness, as shown in the numerous duels in which he has been a principal, then M. Henri Rochefort's, his rival in that regard, is almost the opposite type—rather long, narrow and of a very irregular shape.

The head that wears a crown, or rather should wear a crown, if the Royalists are to be believed, is narrow in forehead and almost regular in shape. The Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Montpensier are similar in regard to the shape of the forehead, but the latter's is enormous in proportions.

Marshal MacMahon is a combination of the military and the political—a narrow forehead, small oblong head, a little like Voltaire's, but of much smaller proportions. It is almost the same as that of Gambetta, but not so regular. A very small head, but never distinguished himself in any particular; while a regularly long and narrow one, almost the fac-simile of a foot, belongs to Osman Pasha.

The French scientists believe that race and nationality have much to do with the shape of the head. The same military genius who in one part of the world has a long, narrow head, in another part will be small and round. According to them the North Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Russians are long-headed, deriving their origin from Eastern sources, while the South Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Swiss, the Irish, the French, being of Celtic origin, are round and broad in the shape of their craniums.

A SINGULAR WARFARE

It Is Waged by the Nobility on Waiters Who Wear Mustaches.

A Vienna dispatch to a London paper says: A curious war is at present occupying the attention of such widely separated classes as our young noblemen and the Association of Hotel and Restaurant Waiters in this capital. Several of the young scions of the highest Austrian aristocracy, who were accustomed to dine in an old hotel of high repute in the Karntner Strasse, took exception to the practice of the waiters, most of whom have seen twenty or thirty years' service, in dressing their mustaches in just the same fashion as the "noble swells" they had to serve. One of the high-born customers accordingly laid a wager, which was immediately accepted, that within a given time the objectionable adornment should disappear from the upper lips of the waiters in all the fashionable hotels and restaurants in Vienna, otherwise the proposer himself was to shave off his own embellishment for a given period.

In order to effect his purpose, the latter commenced by trying to persuade the hotel-keeper in the Karntner Strasse to forbid all his servants wearing mustaches on penalty of losing his aristocratic customers. In this case he succeeded, but the waiters, who were mostly married men, one after another gave notice to leave their places. They were at once replaced by younger men who, for a consideration, submitted to the imposed humiliation. The same thing happened in a number of other hotels and restaurants, and the wager was nearly won by the layer, when the proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, the first hotel in Vienna, flatly refused to comply with the whim of the Vienna jeunesse doree, whom he told outright that if they deserted his house he should readily find better customers.

The case was also taken up "as matter of right and honor," by the Association of Waiters, which threatened to expel from the society any member degrading himself by humoring aristocratic caprice in this matter. Thus the matter stands at the present moment. The bet appears likely to be lost, and then will come the triumph of the waiters, who expect soon to have the satisfaction of seeing their would-be dictators, instead of themselves, going about with shaven lips.

Large Families.

The Government of Quebec last winter provided that every father of a family having twelve or more children living should be entitled, under certain conditions of settlement, to one hundred acres of land. Since the day appointed for receiving claims, there have been no less than five hundred and forty-seven duly proven applications, and fresh claims are coming in, which, it is expected, will raise the total to between seven and eight hundred. The notable fact about this is that, while the burden of the birth and care of children comes to the mother, all the gains from the Government will be the use of one-third of the land if she lives longer than her husband.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Boston has a school the object of which is to teach models how to pose.

It is reported that the Pope intends to renovate Michael Angelo's celebrated fresco, "The Last Judgment," which is the glory of the Sistine chapel.

The venerable James Parton works six hours a day at his home in Newburyport. His desk is his place of rest and recreation, for that is what literary occupation means to him.

W. CLARENCE ROSS, whose sea stories have such remarkable dash, breeziness and out-of-door freedom, has long been a hopeless and well-nigh helpless invalid, chained to an in-door existence in an inland town.

Miss K. T. MURPHY, of Detroit, at one time George Bancroft's amanuensis, says that the historian, though deluged with letters and telegrams of congratulation on every birthday, scrupulously replied to every solitary one by letter.

A MONTREAL citizen has purchased for \$400 a landscape painting that he would be willing to sell at a discount. The chief value of the picture was in the signature, "D. Tennant," in one corner, but Mrs. Stanley pronounced it a forgery.

THE Russian press unanimously laments the death of Gregory Petrovitch Danilevsky, editor of the official Russian Gazette, which he converted from a dry and uninteresting record of official acts into a journal of distinct literary attraction.

THE royal Saxon collection of china, the finest lot of Dresden china in the world, has just been greatly increased by the addition to it of the 14,000 pieces of Dr. Gustav Spitzner. The museum now contains about \$4,000 pieces from the Meissen factory.

FRANKLIN W. SMITH, of Boston, is the projector of an ambitious scheme to build an immense temple of the arts at Washington. It is to cost \$5,000,000, and occupy 150 acres of ground. Mr. Smith has had the plans drawn, it is said, and hopes to raise enough money in the next five years to begin the work.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

The well employed man comes nearest being the happiest man.

REASON can not show itself more reasonable than to cease reasoning on things above reason.

THE great difficulty about common sense is that it is too tremendously scarce that it isn't common.

WHERE there is no hawk flying around the biggest thing in the barn-yard is the strut of the smallest rooster.—Athenian Globe.

THE man who spends much time in trying to please his enemies is one of the most foolish of spendthrifts.—Somerville Journal.

THE world may owe you a living, young man, but the account can not be turned over to an attorney for collection.—Jamestown News.

IT is strange how a man will himself admit that he is a fool, yet if any one else tells him so he will get hopping mad right away.—Boston Herald.

WHEN society whispers, you can bet it's whispering ill of some one; when it speaks good of any one it uses a long distance trumpet.—St. Joseph News.

SOME men receive impressions after the manner of a blotter. They get things directly opposite from what they were originally.—Boston Transcript.

SOME men can be coaxed, some must be driven, and once in a long, long while we meet a man amenable to plain, cold reasoning.—Indianapolis Journal.

IN the present progressive age the man who waits to be sure he's right and then goes ahead usually finds that he has been anticipated by somebody who was willing to take a few chances.—Washington Post.

MANNERS OF MEN.

If fathers could be sons to themselves what good sons they would be.

WE never see a poor man without wondering why he never got rich.

WHEN the fires of youth go out in a man he wonders that they burn in others.

WE don't suppose there ever was a small boy who could be made to believe that there are only ten commandments.

A MAN's boasts are a great deal like the diamonds he wears; the larger they are the more apt people are to say they are paste.

"He is a good man," people will say of you the day they hear you are very sick. "But he might be better," they say, when they hear you are getting well.

SOMEHOW when you see a man who is an adept at paying compliments to women you can't help wondering what has become of the women he practiced them on.

IT makes the best man in the world mad if his wife begins to talk or work up a reform. He is willing and anxious that the world should be better, but he doesn't want his wife to have her hands in it.

WITTY ANSWERS.

JAMES—"Which left in his will?" WAGG—"All his relations."—Town Topics.

JACK—"What's the best way to get hold of Greek roots?" JIM—"Dig, of course."—Yale Record.

HARRY—"Very few people get what they deserve in this world." MISS CASTIQUE—"Aren't you glad?"

"I am through my error," said the boy who broke Jones' window with a snowball. And Jones forgave him.

PAMON MAID—"Give me a pound of tea." SHOPMAN—"Black or green?" MAID—"Doesn't matter which; mine is blind."—Moon.

THE SHOPMAN—"My landlord has raised the rent on me." HIS FRIEND—"Have him arrested for shoplifting."—St. Joseph News.

HE—"I'm afraid I wasn't myself at the reception yesterday." SHE—"I thought not; you were so entertaining."—St. Joseph News.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

THE coal fields of Tongking are turning out so well that it is thought that M. Ferry may be restored to popular favor upon that issue alone.

FIVE hundred applications have been made to the Department of the Interior at Toronto for the privilege of boring for oil in the Kootenay country.

THE press and land owners of Portugal are becoming alarmed at the dearth of cultivators, and demand that the Government shall put a stop to emigration, as husbandry is suffering.

IT is proposed in Paris to do away, as far as possible, with lunatic asylums and to place insane persons who are not prone to violence in the homes of country people, who will be suitably remunerated by the State.

IN Japan the act of sitting is a penal offense. Serious complications arise under the law, but the young people of both sexes know that they can not wink and blink and giggle at each other unless they mean business.

THE centenary of the birth of Austria's representative poet, Franz Grillparzer, was celebrated on January 8 in Vienna with performances in the theaters and the inauguration of an exhibition including about six hundred personal relics of the poet.

AN English cable construction company has offered the Dominion Government to lay a submarine cable connecting Sable Island with Nova Scotia and to operate it for ten years for an annual subsidy of \$12,000 a year, the cable to become the property of the Government at the expiration of the ten years.—Railway Review.

THE New York Daily Commercial Bulletin says that, since 1899, Germany has reduced her stock of silver coin from \$10.08 to \$4.87 per capita, while England's stock is only \$109,000,000, and the average coinage of silver by Germany and England combined averages only some \$4,000,000 out of the world's average coinage of \$140,000,000.

WEBSTER REVISED.

BED rock—Cradles.

FUR off—Sealskins.

A ROBEY fly—Pegasus.

BOOKMAKERS—Authors.

A CANNON—Aid—Powder.

KNIGHT work—Chivalry.

DINNER parties—Walters.

A CRISIS—A weeping girl.

A LITTLE law—A boy's suit.

MINOR matters—Neat balls.

THE upper crust—Pie pastry.

A DEAR teacher—Experience.

RIPPING dissipation—On a tear.

A FREE trader—The spendthrift.

A LIMITED train—The dem-skirt.

ANCESTRAL haunts—Family plate.

"The old, old story"—Chesterina.

"GREEN goods"—men—Hucksters.

CATCHY affairs—Toy banks.

MEN about town—Letter-carriers.

JAVA real estate—Coffee-grounds.

A FOWL affair—The poultry show.

"STEPPING stones"—Front stoops.

GERMAN upstart—Wagner's music.

MUNICIPAL strength—Police force.

ILL luck—Recovering from sickness.

"Oily gammon"—American sardines.

STONS and wonders—The pantomime.

FACTORY industry—Knitting the brow.

A HIGH liver—The man in the moon.

A "DUTCH treat"—The Holland dinner.

A MARRIAGE settlement—Salt Lake City.

THINGS of interest—Government bonds.

A CELESTIAL mystery—The Chinese puzzle.

A DRAWS battle—The Gettysburg cyclorama.

FROM SCIENTIFIC SOURCES.

A LONDON journal proposes the rabbit as a wool-producing animal.

ANIMAL and vegetable life has been found at the greatest ocean depths, and very abundant down to 3,000 fathoms.

IT is estimated that the great smoke cloud which hangs over London weighs 400 tons, 50 tons of which is solid carbon and 350 tons hydro-carbon. It is calculated that the smoke of the year is worth \$2,000,000.

IN a discussion lately carried on in Europe as to the distance at which large objects on the earth's surface are visible, it was stated that the Himalaya mountains have appeared to view from the great distance of 394 miles, and Mount Blanc 310 miles.

THE strength of spider silk is incredible. Size for size it is considerably tougher than a bar of steel. An ordinary spider's thread is capable of bearing a weight of three grains, while a steel thread of the same thickness would support less than two.

IT has been determined that under no conditions can the deaf learn to speak by association and without effort, as normal children do, but that in every case speech is an acquisition only possible with great and sustained effort on the part of the pupil, assisted by the skill, patience and perseverance of competent teachers.

A LITTLE VARIETY.

A GOOD time coming—The millennium.

TO OUSE and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice daily.

BRESLAU, the capital of Silesia, is to be made into a first-class fortress.

THE high price of ice provokes so many jokes that you will find an ice wagon on nearly every paper.

WALDO STORT, son of the American sculptor, is to design the marble decorations for Baron Rothschild's house.

DICKINSON, N. D., sounds this note of denominational fraternity: "After this, when the Baptist church bell rings you may know that there will be Methodist services in the Presbyterian church."

"I AM afraid, madam," said a gentleman who was looking for apartments, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant." "It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but from the front veranda one can see such a fine view of people who miss the trains," she added, with an air of triumph.

MENTAL KITCHEN SCALES.

THE common-said eggs weigh one pound.

BOTT butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

ONE pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces.

ONE pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

TWO TEASPOONS (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

ONE and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

ONE pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

TWO TABLESPOONS of powdered sugar or four weigh one ounce.

ONE tablespoon (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce.

TWO TEASPOONS (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weigh one pound.

TWO TEASPOONS of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

ONE quart of sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

ONE tablespoonful (well heaped) granulated coffee A or best brown sugar equals one ounce.

FOUR teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon. Two and one-half teaspoons (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.

TEASPOONS vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old-fashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium-sized teaspoon contains about a drachm.

MISS PARLOA says one generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely-chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound, which it would be very convenient to remember.

ENTERPRISING WOMEN.

MRS. EMILIE A. OBERLE is engaged in the manufacture of tents and awnings.

MRS. JOHN REISNER, of Atchison County, Kan., made 4,000 pounds of butter last year, churning and working it all by the old-fashioned process.

ADA GRAY, of Cincinnati, is said to be "the only colored lady dentist" in this country. It is not stated whether she has a special pull with people of her own race.

ONE of the best financiers in St. Louis is Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames, who, since her husband's death, has managed his estate with great skill and practical good sense. She is at the same time a prominent figure in the best society of the Mound City.

THERE are fifty-eight butcher shops in New York either owned or managed by women. These "lady" butchers, as they would be called on the other side, are for the most part widows or daughters of men who established the business.

MARY PHILAMENA DITZER, a tawny-haired, square-shouldered woman of thirty, contributes to the support of herself and family by filing and setting saws. She has a little yellow-haired husband and a big bank account. Unless her plans fall she will make university men of her sons.

Mrs. SOPHIE BRAEVLICH, who has worked her way up, beginning as a typewriter in the office of his editor, has lately been made sole business manager of the Engineering and Mining Journal. She also superintended the preparation of the Government statistics on gold and silver for the new census returns.

OUROS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A DOVE of one thousand turkeys were driven from Parsons to Oswego, Kan.

THE proprietor of a Philadelphia cigar store has posted a sign in his place forbidding smoking.

REV. DAVID KAUFFMAN, of Indiana, puts himself asleep while in the pulpit. While apparently asleep and unconscious, it is said that he delivers sermons of amazing eloquence.

A KANSAS man played a very sharp trick upon a neighbor lately. He stole a herd of 150 cattle, sold them, pocketed the money and then committed suicide. His victim sees no way of redress.

IN counting his small change the other day, a Michigan man found the most valuable five-cent piece extant. The jarring on the table caused the piece of money to split in two, and from the center rolled a gold dollar.

CHARLES CHIFFITZ, of Athens, Ga., has a curiosity in the shape of a pipe. The bowl of the pipe is fashioned out of a costly variety of briarwood, while the stem was taken from the leg of some lordly goblin of the days of long ago.

RESIDING on a farm near Dubuque, Ia., is a peculiarly afflicted boy, four years of age, the son of Ernest Bohn. He was born without eyes, and has no place in his head for them, the forehead being perfectly smooth. The child is possessed of all his other faculties, and enjoys good health.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

FOR rapid pronunciation: An anonymous Ananias is an anomaly and an anachronism.

THE French chauvinists rebel against the use of the English word "yacht," and in deference to their feelings, the word will probably be spelled "yauk."

PROF. MARCH has made an estimate, based on careful analysis, that the proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is ninety-seven per cent. of the whole.

A DISCUSSION, upon the modern pronunciation of English leads to the observation that the letter R has ceased to be heard. There is now no difference between "law" and "lore."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has just invented two admirable words—"pseudopathy" and "pseudotherapy," one signifying the quick science of disease and the other the quick method of healing.

HERE is a sentence of thirty-two words which an ingenious person has constructed of the six letters found in the word "maiden." It is, a maiden, a mean man named Ned Nod and Ned, a mad dame, made me find it, and dime, and mind a mine in a dim den in Maine.—St. Louis Republic.

AMERICANS OF NOTE.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, rides on horseback to and from the State house every day.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, has received a bequest of several thousand dollars from an aunt, Emily E. Smoot.

DR. R. W. BATHURST, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has gone to the Mediterranean and the Nile regions.

JOSEPH FRARY, who was elected probate judge of Lyon County, Kansas, last fall on the Alliance ticket, is seventy-three years old.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY says he used to smoke twenty cigars a day till he was worn out. Then he cut the practice dead, and now smokes none at all.

STATE SENATOR W. F. PETER, of Maryland, a descendant of a collateral branch of the Washington family, possesses a Masonic jewel worn by George Washington at his death.

Mrs. FRANCIS HODGSON BURNETT is said to have tried the "mind cure" in Boston with happy results, although Miss Alcott, who also experimented with that treatment, derived no appreciable benefit from it.

REV. JOHN JAMPER, who gained celebrity by his "sun-dance" lecture, doesn't let his salary move. His congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declares that \$30 a month is ample for his needs, and he declines to accept more.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the actor, has lately still further increased the extent of his already great domain at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., by the purchase from H. S. Crowell, of Boston, of the land comprising Gibbs Neck, a bold promontory on Buzzard's Bay, opposite the Monument Club lands.

IMPERSONALITIES.

A TAILOR died in New York the other day from poisoning, because of the habit he had of biting off the ends of threads.

IT is reported that a farmer in Holt County, Kan., has twenty-six living children, all of whom are unmarried and live at the homestead.

AN Atchison (Kan.) woman got up in her sleep, lit a lamp and went to sewing. After working quite awhile she ran the needle in her finger and awoke. The stupidest man in New York is a member of three fashionable clubs, and is much petted by mothers with marriageable daughters. His income is \$250,000 a year.

CONSTANTLY accumulating interest on a debt which he found himself unable to pay proved too much for a Russian peasant. He hated the creditor, and to hurt him he hung himself to the usurer's door, with this inscription on his body: "This pays off my indebtedness to you."

THE oldest undertaker in Paris has just died at the age of eighty-two. During the latter years of his life he was too feeble to attend funerals, so the Pompes Funeraires Company made him manager of their chief coffin depot, where he would sit all day in a large padded coffin, which served as an armchair.

PARIS has a landlord who does not object to children; in fact, the more of them the merrier, he thinks. His apartment house is on the Rue Grise, and only married folks with children are received as tenants. When a birth occurs in the house the mother receives from him ten francs, a fowl and a supply of coal for the winter.

EUROPEANS WE TALK ABOUT.

EX-KING MILAN, of Serbia, now calls himself the Duke of Pavlov.

MOUQUEE, who originated the idea of damming the Nile for purposes of irrigation, is dead.

IT is announced in Rome that Signor Crispi's daughter has been betrothed to Signor Gellera, a nephew of Cardinal Macchi.

HASGARD's brother claims that Rider and himself are descended of that Gyldegenstjerne family Shakespeare mentions in some of his plays.

THE income of Lord Revelstoke, the head of the house of Baring, will not in future exceed \$3,000 a year. It was once more than forty thousand.

MR. HENTLEY, aged ninety-five, finished an uninterrupted life of pauperism in the Gosport (Eng.) work-house. He was brought there when six years old in 1801.

THE Queen's ladies-in-waiting are said to be murmuring because they only receive \$1,500 a year, and are "expected" to appear in a new costume at every dinner.

ROBERT BUCHHELL, the new mayor of Oxford, Eng., lived for many years in America, and became in that time thoroughly Americanized. For some time he resided in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was successful in business.

THE late Cardinal Simor, though the son of a poor cobbler, rose to be the prince of Hungary, who, in point of rank, took precedence of everybody in Hungary except the Emperor and Empress and the heir apparent.

GATHERED FROM COMMERCE.

GERMANY makes hollow cast-iron bricks.

CALIFORNIA is the only State in the Union which at present produces quicksilver in commercial quantities.

ST. LOUIS is the largest fur market in the United States, and on coonskins it is far ahead of any other city.

THE export of snarries from Germany is very large. Each year about 150,000 of these birds are sent to America, 5,000 to England and about 3,000 to Russia.

A LONDON firm has sent an order to albinos, Mink, for 8,000 sacks of flour, weighing 100,000 pounds, to be shipped to Londonderry.

THE climate of England and Ireland is especially adapted to the spinning of fine linen yarn, on account of the prevailing moisture; hence it comes that Germany, whose production consists mainly of heavy linens, must send to England for the fine yarns, the flax of which, however, is grown largely in Belgium, Holland and Russia.

Some say that kerosene is dangerous for burning lamps, and it is certainly the experience of another that we present them herewith. To insure good light, the burners of petroleum lamps should be kept bright. If they are allowed to become dull, the light is uncertain, and, owing to the absorption of heat by the darkened metal, much is lost. Once a month clean the burners in a pan, covering them with cold water, to which a quart of which a tablespoonful of washing soda should be added, and add a little soap. Boil slowly for one or two hours, and at the end of this time pour off the blackened water into the pan to cover the burners, adding soap and soda in the same proportions as before. After boiling again a few minutes, pour off the water and rub dry with a soft cloth. The burners must be perfectly dry before the wicks are introduced.